CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1 - 17. (canceled)

18. (currently amended) A method of making a fiber laminate, the method comprising the steps of sequentially: [[a)]]

forming a nonwoven spunbond filament layer of predetermined characteristics;

determining by the use of a pair of calender rolls a high tensile strength capacity of the spunbond nonwoven fabric at maximum prebonding of the fabric with varying contact pressure or surface temperature of the calender rolls such that the maximum and highest possible tensile strength capacity is derived for the spunbond nonwoven fabric; [[b)]]

thereafter prebonding the nonwoven spunbond filament layer to a tensile strength of at least 50% of the tensile strength thereof at maximum bonding as defined in DIN 53815 by adjusting the contact pressure or the surface temperature of the calender rolls to form a prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer; [[b')]]

treating the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer with at least one wetting agent; [[c)]]

applying at least one layer of hydrophilic fibers onto the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer treated with the wetting agent; and [[d)]]

hydrodynamically bonding the layer of hydrophilic fibers to the spunbond filament layer to create a two-layer laminate forming an absorbent cloth.

19. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 18 wherein the nonwoven spunbond filament layer is prebonded in step b) in a calender.

20. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 19 wherein the nonwoven spunbond filament layer is prebonded in step b) in a calender having at least one heated embossing drum cylinder.

21. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 20 wherein the prebonding is carried out in step b) such that a maximum free filament length between two bonding points of the nonwoven spunbond layer is less than 15 mm.

22. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 21, further comprising the step of additionally deforming the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer to increase the thickness thereof.

23. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 22 wherein the hydrophilic fibers are applied by at least one

carding machine or at least one air-layering device onto the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer.

24. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 23, further comprising the step of applying a second spunbond nonwoven material onto the laminate formed by the layers.

25. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 24 wherein the hydrodynamic bonding of the layers into the laminate is effected by a water-jet treatment thereof.

26. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 18 wherein the prebonding is carried out in step b) such that a maximum free filament length between two bonding points of the nonwoven spunbond layer is less than 15 mm.

27. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 18, further comprising the step of additionally deforming the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer to increase the thickness thereof.

28. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 18 wherein the wetting agent is at least one tenside or surface active agent.

29. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 18 wherein the hydrophilic fibers are applied by at least one carding machine or at least one air-layering device onto the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer.

30. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 18, further comprising the step of applying a second spunbond nonwoven material onto the laminate formed by the layers.

31. (previously presented) The method defined in claim 18 wherein the hydrodynamic bonding of the layers into the laminate is effected by a water-jet treatment thereof.

32. (new) A method of making a fiber laminate, the method comprising the steps of sequentially:

a) forming a nonwoven spunbond filament layer;

b) prebonding the nonwoven spunbond filament layer to a tensile strength of at least 50% of the tensile strength thereof at maximum bonding as defined in DIN 53815 to form a prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer such that a maximum free path length between two bonding points of the spunbond filaments is less than 15 mm;

c) treating the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer with at least one wetting agent;

d) applying at least one layer of hydrophilic fibers onto the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer treated with the wetting agent; and

e) hydrodynamically bonding the layer of hydrophilic fibers to the spunbond filament layer to create a two-layer laminate forming an absorbent cloth.

33. (new) A method of making a fiber laminate, the method comprising the steps of sequentially:

a) forming a nonwoven spunbond filament layer;

b) prebonding the nonwoven spunbond filament layer to a tensile strength of at least 50% of the tensile strength thereof at maximum bonding as defined in DIN 53815 to form a prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer;

c) deforming the prebonded spunbond filament layer so as to increase its thickness;

d) treating the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer with at least one wetting agent;

e) applying at least one layer of hydrophilic fibers onto the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer treated with the wetting agent; and

f) hydrodynamically bonding the layer of hydrophilic fibers to the spunbond filament layer to create a two-layer laminate forming an absorbent cloth.

34. (new) A method of making a fiber laminate, the method comprising the steps of sequentially:

a) forming a nonwoven spunbond filament layer;

b) prebonding the nonwoven spunbond filament layer to a tensile strength of at least 50% of the tensile strength thereof at maximum bonding as defined in DIN 53815 to form a prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer such that a maximum free path length between two bonding points of the spunbond filaments is less than 15 mm;

c) deforming the prebonded spunbond filament layer so as to increase its thickness;

d) treating the thickness-increased prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer with at least one wetting agent;

e) applying at least one layer of hydrophilic fibers onto the prebonded nonwoven spunbond filament layer treated with the wetting agent; and

f) hydrodynamically bonding the layer of hydrophilic fibers to the spunbond filament layer to create a two-layer laminate forming an absorbent cloth.